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NO. 2 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET, ELDER, HARKNESS, & BINGHAM

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RIDER HARKNESS & BINGHAM.

Spirit of the Rebel Press.

There is much food for reflection in the following remarkable article from a late Richmond

[From the Richmond Sentinei, July 23.] Of all the formal expressions of public opinion | Abolitionists can put it in their pipes and smoke which have come to us from the United States, it ad libitum - Columbia City News. we have noticed but one that has a kind word for \_\_The Pocker on Beacher -We published, the people of these Confederate States. True, they all claim that we are one people with them; nothing but slaughter and destruction, and denounces us with as much demoniacal fury

## "As all the flends from Heaven that fell, Had pealed the banner-cry of Hell,"

force. They disdain the very thought of con els!" They intend to have us, that they may crush and destroy us. They scout with fury any when he may, with some hope, try upon us his hypocritical blandishments and his false pretenless secure than when he pledges his sacred word | the following style, and it must not be forgotten of honor. But the very mention that Seward proposes to address us conciliatory words, no matter how hollow and treacherous, has thrown | majority in the State: his followers into a paroxysm of rage, and they denounce us.

less animated by his sentiments.

commands confidence in their sincerity. We eral years of his life! credit the simple word of one of them sooner than we would as many oaths as could be sworn lived there," and he affirms that the misconduct in a week by the men who promised that peace | concerning the draft "is limited to a part ki own should be preserved at Fort Sumter, and the ex- as the Pocket,' inhabited chiefly by a degraded isting status maintained, at the very time they population derived from the neighboring slave were sending thither the material of war.

Union was in the very throes of dissolution, the submit, then, the following: look back at it now, it makes us tremble to think

But conciliation on our part was met only by scarrility.

Hampshire, however willing, could do us no of Nazareth.

their power they would turn the mountains and | wearing the livery of heaven, engaged in pour the seas upon us. They would cover us picable a business!

lation of fire and wword. room for so much as a thought of reunion. We descent, and so of several other counties in the had buried our dead out of our sight, and the "Pocket." mourners had become comforted. Since that

coln's tyranny was to have taken the yoke for ever. We should have been considered as con- and degraded. senting slaves, and even our unavailing friends | The great resistance to the draft, embodying only greeting of kind words which has come to horrible, occurred within sight of Mr. Beecher's us from the North, the New Hampshire men spire, and within the sound of the Plymouth have sent. All, or nearly all beside, has been conflagration, sword, demoniac denunciation, and brutal menace and destruction. Could a dead a "degraded population derived from the neigh love be expected to revive again in such a fire? boring slave States." It was among a people Let not the New Hampshire men press us. We who have become so intelligent through the in are glad that they have seen fit to manifest a hu-

after good will may be revived again. But Inion-never let it be mentioned! Never, never It is impossible Let the Democrats at the North content themselves with securing the next best NEW SENTINEL OFFICE, thing. Let them frankly extend to us the hand of peace and propose that the feuds and the bit terness of the present be buried, and that the two republics be good neighbors and good friends It is either this, or the kill, burn, destroy, consume, annihilate of the fanatics. There is no middle

course. For ourselves, we shall stand for our liberties and independence so long as they are denied. And God will grant us a safe deliver-

-Senator Wolfe, of Corydon, thus gives an

STATE ITEMS.

ance.

Several stories being in circulation about our losses by Morgan's raid, we will state that we lost a Henry rifle, a revolver and a watch, besides other property taken from our residence, and as nearly as we can ascertain fully \$300 in we were not aware there was that much of it, but by reference to our books and counting up Announcing deaths with funeral notice attached, \$1; the amounts we had received for three or four weeks before the robbery, we are now certain our loss in cash was not less than the amount stated.

-RELEASED .- The men arrested in Whitley ular prices.

Advertisements leaded and placed under the head of Special N-tices, fifeen lines or over, will be chaged Kendalville, hand-cuffed, under strong military ounty by Provost Marshal Hiram Iddings, on Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Announcing candidates for offices of every description discharged for the want of evidence against them.

We can not see any propriety in arresting and guard, and from thence to Indianapolis, have been Daily, and \$2 in the Daily and Weekly, the same to be, discharging men in this manner. The principle Legal advertisement inserted at the expense of the at-torneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceed-inconveniences and sufferings of an arrest without jugs, but collectable at our usualtime. Publishers notstrong and conclusive proof against him; nor should any man be discharged without a trial. The arrests made in Whitley county have been productive of no good; they have only, and with perfect justness, brought down upon the instigators thereof the contempt of every honest man If the men had been guitty of any violation of the laws, they deserved punishment, and ought to have been made an example of; and if, on the other hand, they were not guilty, which their discharge proves, their arrest was an outrage upon them, their families and their neighbors, and they ought to be reimbursed by the Government for the loss of time and money expended. We have no respect whatever for the authorities who commit such outrages, willingly and knowingly upon the people, for no other reason than politi cal animosity. If this be treason, the cowardly

few days ago, BEECHER's opinion of the people of that we belong to the same country and the same the "pocket." The abolitionists down there government; and, in short, are their brethren have been making a great ado over the distin But the dominant party breathes out against us guished negro lion, and he repays their attentions by freely expressing his opinion of them, which is not at all flattering. We suppose Mr. B. judges the "pocket" from his knowledge of his They intend to have us ugain by sheer brute abolition friends there, and so far as they are concerned he judges correctly. Col. Baker, or ceding so much as a civil word to the "vile Reb | Col. Jones, or some other Republican from the "pocket," replies to the slanders of the great compromise short of this They are filled with light of the Republican party, through the Evansrage at the bare mention of it. The rumor has ville Journal. We are not all surprised that gone out that Seward thinks the time has come BECHER thinks the "pocket" a "degraded population" from his associations there. The abolisions-never falser than when he swears-never tion organ of the "pocket" puts it to Beschen in

Mr. Beecher has hitherto had a great many are denouncing him almost as furiously as they admirers in this part of the State, who have shown their admiration by subscribing liberally The meetings of the Democratic or peace party for his paper, the Independent With what have not gone so far as this. They denounce the amazement and mornification they will read the war as wickedly and inefficiently conducted, and | above paragraphs containing his opinion of their they declare for peace as the best means of se- origin, patriotism and intelligence, we have no curing reunion. War they consider as hopeless | words to portray. Not that Mr. Beecher's opin to effect that object. But they have not, in any ion of them makes the least difference in the other instance that we remember, spoken as in | world or disturbs their equanimity, but that a the New Hampshire Democratic Convention, distinguished American divine, who claims to presided over by ex President Pierce, and doubt- have lived in the West and in Indiana, should display to the world an ignorance both of the The New Hamoshire Democrats, addressing | people and of current events in the southern porthe citizens of the Confederacy, pledge us that if tion of the State that would discredit a London we will come back into the Union, they will do | cackney. Our people have often smiled over the all in their power to gain for us such guarantees | ludicrous blunders made by the English papers as will secure our safety. This proposition we both as regards the geography and biography of believe to be as frankly made as it is courteously our country; but what can we say now when one expressed. We believe it to be an honest propo of our "most distinguished divines" blunders us sition; for Franklin Pierce and Millard Fillmore, ridiculously in speaking of the southern portion and a few others, have pursued a course that of a State in which he claims to have spent sev-

that the "pocket" gives the heaviest Democratic

"Mr. Beecher knows Indiana well, having States; and so ignorant that not one in twenty We respond, therefore, to the New Hampshire | can read!" A plain statement of facts, we think Democrats with courtesy and respect. But we will fasten the calumny Mr Beecher has gratuitell them what they must know, when we say to tously applied to our people upon himself, and them that they are powerless to secure for us also show that if the reverend gentleman would those guarantees of which they admit the neces take more pains to inform himself, he would less sity. Less than three years ago, when the late | frequently violate the ninth commandment. We

States which now form the Confederacy sought, The First Congressional District of Indiana, in the spirit of conservatism and forbearance, to commonly designated the "Pocket," is one of the avoid disruption, with an importunity that now very few districts in the State in which there has seems to us amuzing. We would then have ac | been no resistance whatever to the enrollment for cepted terms which our own better judgment told the draft which is yet to be made. There has us were inadequate, and to which nothing but the been no factious opposition to the curoliment extreme reluctance to dissolve the existing order | with one single solitary exception, in which a of things could have reconciled us. When we poor creature was under the influence of whisky. We may be a "degraded population, derived that we offered to take the Crittenden Compro | from the slave States," but Mr. Beecher seems to have lost sight of the fact that from the same "degraded population derived from the slave contumely and defiance by the Republican ma- States," the people selected their present worthy jority. They were warned of the necessity and Chief Magistrate the President of the United inevitable effect of the course they were pursuing, States. Did Mr. Beecher forget the stock from but they treated the warning with contempt and which Mr. Lincoln sprung when he so ardently supported him for President? or did he regard In that decisive hour the Democrats of New | the President as the only good that can come out

"Not one in twenty can read," affirms Mr. We had to take care of ourselves. Falling Beecher, and he pretends to speak of his own back on our sovereign rights, and calling upon knowledge. A viler slander was never perpetra-God to vindicate us, we assumed a separate na- ted. What is the fact? Evansville the commer tional life. From that time the men who willfully cial metropolis of the "pocket," is the only city destroyed the Union have been assailing us with in the State that sustains a thorough system of all the enginery of destruction. They have graded free schools the year round, and in general evipced toward us a malignity which has seldom intelligence our people are, the equals of those been paralleled in human history. If it were in | who slander them. How pitiable to see one,

with consuming lava. They would sink us with Mr. Beecher's communications to the editor of the earthquake and overwhelm us with the storm. the News shows that he was free in the expres They devote us, as far as they can, to the deso- sion of opinion about a part of our State of which he knows comparatively nothing. A large por-Do the New Hampshire Democrats suppose for one moment that we could so much as think of extraction. England, herself, we doubt not, is reunion with such a people? Rather tell one to more largely represented in this county than it be wedded to a corps! Rather join hands with a any other in the State. They are loyal men and fiend from the pit. We exhausted conciliation sustain the laws. A majority, perhaps, of the before we separated. Thenceforth these was not residents of Vanderburg county are of German

Another fact may be given: There is more time our false allies have been our vindictive violent opposition to the draft and other meas foes. We have ten thousand atrocities to re ures of the Administration-especially the eman member against them. The blood of many cipation policy—in one of the churches of which thousands of martyrs is between them and us. Mr. Beecher was pastor while living in Indiana. A thousand feelings of horror repel the bare than in any one or all of the Protestant Churches of this city. We do not pretend to say, however, Let not the Democrats of New Hampshire, or that this is a case in which "his works do follow such as think with them, deem us bitter in these him." Mr. Beecher seems to have assumed that remarks. Let them put themselves in our places. because there were disturbances in this State, They know how villainously we have been treat growing out of the draft, they must of necessity ed. They know that to have submitted to Lin. have occurred in the "Pocket," and this was only another evidence that our people were ignorant

would have deserted us. Since that time the in the movement scenes of bloodshed the most man feeling. We respond to them in that. But er's oratory, that the "Woods were powerless to between the United States and the Confederate influence events." Mr. Beecher had not heard States the best that the future can bring is amica- of these riots when he communicated his slanders of Southern Indiana to the News Had he not

This cruel war may stop if the North so wills it. And when those in the United States who are disposed to deal fairly with us shall again rule, we may in time begin to bury the many bitter memories which now add energy to our resent ments, and may make with them treaties which shall be mutually advantageous. Perhaps here

ment in England is to be put right by such teachers, we are fearful that like the demoniac the last state of that people will be worse than the

-AFFAIRS IN BROWN COUNTY -A few days since the news was published in Johnson county that an organized band of Copperheads, under the assumed name of "Morgan's men," were per petrating all sorts of wicked outrages, such as the tendencies of war are demoralizing. murdering, stealing and burning property, in Brown county. On my return from Nashville England, assert that the rebel cavalry officer, of Common Pleas, I learned that "five hundred Tempest. men" were banded together and were murdering the inhabitants and burning wheat stacks and dwelling houses Of course the five hundred ated No. 12 at the United States Naval Acad-

were Democrats. Possibly similar stories may be in circulation elsewhere, for masmuch as Brown county gives dered the Bank of Russia to again diminish the as large a Democratic majority, in proportion to price of gold, so that at the end of the year it its voting population, as any other county in the State, besides having furnished her quota of troops last fall by means of which the draft was escaped, and as it is affirmed is entitled to a credit missed from the Federal army for "disloyalty," of surplus volunteers, which will again exempt "disloyal conduct," "utterance of disloyal sentifrom the draft, it is more than likely that the ments," "treasonable language," "writing and shoddy patriotism of other counties may give cur publishing disloyal letters," &c. rency to equally unfounded and slanderous re-

For the benefit of reasonable men of all parties who desire to hear the truth and to preserve

the peace of society. I write this: Tuesday evening when I left Nashville, there Douglas for President. was no ill-feeling, no excitement, nor cause for either, perceivable; nor did I discover the least his position as President of Dartmouth College. symptoms of either along the route I traveled homewards. There were no rumors affoat, of His successor has not as yet been appointed. maranding men-there appeared no fear of any

bility been built. Some time ago, a murder was Morrill and Milrov. Gen. Franklin, a Washingcommitted in the southern part of the county. ton dispatch reports, has been ordered to New The parties, who were intoxicated somewhat, had Orleans, to report to Gen. Banks. disagreed upon political subjects while at the supper table of the deceased's father, but this latter gentleman acted as mediator, and, as he late member of the Confederate Congress from thought, the matter was settled. That evening, Tennessee, surrendered himself voluntarily to the however, after one of the parties got to his Federal commander at Shelbyville the other day. house and his bed, his wife was awakened by the Mr. Gentry was a Whig politician of considerable snapping of a piste! in the window near her head, note, a member of Congress during Polk's adand, rising, sie saw the person who did it, and ministration, and was the Know Nothing candiawakened her husband, who seized his gun, date for Governor in 1855 against Andrew Jackopened the door and attempted to shoot his as | son, by whom he was defeated. satlant The gun failing to go off, he clubbed it, knocked his assailant down, and then knocked him with his fists in true western style. The is rapidly reaching its proscribed dimensions would be murderer begged for his life, promised Twenty companies of the 1st battalion have alto conduct himself properly, and was permitted ready been organized, and also seven companies to rise; but no sooner was he up than he leaped of the 2d battalion. Recruits are gathered at

The death bed statements of the deceased were fully written out, as I understand. Now this 2.500 men have already enlisted; some of them seems to be a very horrible morder, and when are performing guard duty at the War Depart we remember that the murdered man was a ment and at other places. Democrat and the murderer a Republican, we requirements of the law

known. All honor to the loyal and law loving the mother of the child, a Menomonce squaw." Democracy of Prown county. Again, after events of a deplorable nature have

uninhabited cabins, one wheat stack containing, issued, that the call would be enforced, whether one said 100 dozen, while another declared 100 the men were needed or not, as a means of debushels of wheat, and an old wagon was burned | monstrating the power of the Government. Not and a man in the neighborhood shot and wound a few think he is now acting in the same spirit county from the murder, there can be no connec | to exhibit the power of the machinery which he tion between them. The property burned is handles, months ago a policy would have been partly Democratic and partly Republican, and adopted which would have secured more than the unfortunate man wounded is a Democrat soldiers enough for all practical uses. and always votes the ticket. So I was informed

strengthens the belle: of all concerned that the farmers -[Corydon Democrat, mischief is done by one or more of the deserters. Now the troubles in Brown county amount to

this and nothing more, and I deem it due that the honest class of the people here and elsewhere who may be alarmed over the fearful and "reliable" stories which they may hear of the un lawful doing of the people of Brown, and of the good people of Brown themselves, to say this much to quiet apprehension on our part, and to do justice to them. We are all more or less dis posed to accept rumor as fact, and hereafter, when the Copperheads, Butternuts or Democrats of Brown are said to be in a state of insurrection, or what not that is wonderful, let us remember the terrible stories of this people we have heard in days past and how little foundation in fact there was in them.

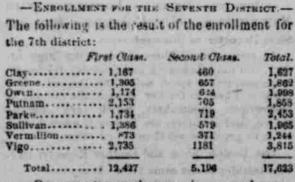
D. D. BANTA. Franklin, July 29, 1863.

-JAIL DELIVERY .- Two prisoners, William Smith and Joseph Sterling, broke the Putnam captured after two days liberty. They burned a hole in the floor of their cell, through which they the juilor, who got up, and, upon going to the

-ONE OF MORGAN'S MEN .- The Greencastle Press, in referring to the case of young Stone,

We are told that Stone resided in Greencastle during 1860, '61 and '62, which will be news to stitutional, know nothing combler, stone fence, us all Also that he was a very zealons advocate of Dan Voorhees' first nomination for Congress, and made speeches for Voorhees on the stump. The balance of the article is on a par smash, take her off, Great Eastern, Monitor, with the above declarations, and is about as des- Champagne blush, twelve o'clock, pure Chamtitute of truth. Young Stone resided in Greencastle a few weeks or months only, during which time he studied law in the office of Judge Eck law cobbler, and a toper for luck. els. As to his making speeches for Dan Voor hees, or advocating his first nomination for Con-Breckingslige and Lane ticket, and that he made speeches in its behalf throughout the country. This was during the Congressional campaign of that year; and when it is remembered that Mr. Voorhees was a supporter of Judge Douglas, the falsity of the Journal's accusation is evident.

-ENROLLMENT FOR THE SEVENTH DISTRICT .-



-Our country exchanges, in a good many cases, apologised last week for their failure to appear the week before. They said that the editors and printers had gone off after Morgan, and nobody was left to make paper, or print it. The apology is entirely satisfactory. No copperhend paper makes it though. We noticed that in par-ticular - Indianapolis Journal.

What the Journal means by "copperhead papers" is Democratic papers. The Corydon Democrat, Cannelton Reporter, Rockport Democrat, Paoli Eagle, Salem Democrat, Brownstown Union, Owen County Journal, Versailles Democrat, and Lawrenceburg Register, all what the Journal terms "copperhead papers," made the apology the Journal meutions. The Journal's venom, rattle suske like, has got into its eyes. It cannot either see or tell the truth when speaking about Democrats .-- [ New Albany Ledger. -The Terre Haute Express says:

The crop of blackberries along the Indianapo-lis railroad is enormous, and are gathered and sold at ten cents per gallon, or thirty cents a

-Troops are being sent from Washington to the North "to burry up the conscription."

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS. -The grape crop of Onio is said to promise more finely the present year than ever before.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1863.

-The leading journals in Louisville have all commenced the issue of papers every day, in cluding Sundays, on the plea that the demand of the war makes it necessary. So true is it, that -Gen. STUART -The people of Manchester

to day, whither I had been attending the Court General Stuart, is no other than Lord Vane -The son of the Prince de Joinville, gradu

-AN ORDER -The Emperor of Russia has orshall be at par.

-A number of officers have recently been dis--The Galena (Ill.) Advertiser settles the

vexed question as to General Grant's political While in the army he never voted, but status. after he settied in Galena he declared himself a Democrat, and voted in 1860 for Stephen A. -Resignation - Rev. Dr Lord has resigned

- There are now thirteen Mojor Generals without commands, viz: McClellan, Fremont, Butler, Hooker, Hunter, Buell, McDowell, But events have transpired in Brown, upon Butler, Hooker, Hunter, Buell, McDowell, which these monstrous lumbers have in all proba-

-MEREDITH P. GENTRY .- Hon. M. P. Gentry

-THE INVALID CORPS .- The Invalid Corps upon his victim and stabbed him, from which he died in a few hours.

St. Louis, Washington, Michigan, Connecticut, South Carolina and Fortress Monroe, and will all

-A CHILD OF JEFF. DAVIS -The Oshkosk must credit the Democracy of Brown county with (Wis.) Northwestern remarks a curious circum a very commendable degree of deference to the stance relative to Jefferson Davis: "We have been informed on trustworthy authority that there Those who counsel mobs simply to put down is a child of Jefferson Davis, the President of the free speech, a free press, and the consequent so-called Southern Confederacy, being educated freedom of thought, and to resist legal powers, among the Stockbridge Indians, at their settlewould hardly permit the law to take its course. ment in Shawnee county. Davis, it is well where they had the power, in case one of their known, was stationed at Fort Winnebago some number was brutally murdered, and the murderer | vears ago, and there formed the acquaintance of

-Mr. Stanton was reported as saving, a year occurred in Brown. Some days ago two or three ago, when the call for 300,000 men by draft was ed. As this occurred in an opposite part of the which he then exhibited, and that but for a desire

-- Morgan Horses -- One hundred and twenty The perpetrator of this wickedness is supposed horses, left by Morgan's men in this county, were to be a deserter or deserters, though nothing upon taken to New Albany last week, thence to the that score is certainly known. The cause of the government corral at Louisville. About one property being burned is only conjectural, and is hundred and fifty more of Morgan's horses were that the criminals hope to get up a state of con- distributed among the citizens of Harrison county fusion, during which they may be overlooked and by Gen. Carrington, who has the matter of reescope. It is runnored that the wounded man, claiming and returning to their owners or the who is said to be remarkably inoffensive, gave government all horses left by the raiders on their notice as to the whereabouts of some deserters passage through the State. A considerable lot which led to their capture, and this rumor still remains here, too poor to be of any use to

-In the New York Tribune of the 22d of July, in speaking of the first negro regiment in Kansas, called the "First Kansas Colored Regiment," it is said that "to day it is the best disciplined and most perfectly drilled regiment in the American army.

That is putting it on pretty steep, and exalting Sambo pretty high. We had been led to suppose that our veteran white regiments in the service of the country had become somewhat proficient in drill and duty; but here a regiment of negroes who have never seen service, are, by this high priest of Abolitionism placed in frontthe crack regiment of the American army! So

-The 15-inch Dahlgren guns have made an other complete failure in the late attack on Fort Wagner in Charleston harbor. They made no impression whatever on the earthworks, and during the continuance of a terrific cannonading, the Rebel gunners sat quietly in their casemates county jail on Monday last, and the latter was without any effort to return the fire. When the land force assaulted the position, expecting to find it pretty effectually demolished, it was ascer tained that pot the slightest harm had been done let themselves down into the room below and by the bombardment. As this has been the com escaped out of the window. The noise roused mon result since the Monitors have been armed with 15 inch guns, it is to be hoped that the Navy Department has at last waked up to the necessity scene of their operations, he found the birds had of adopting some species of ordnance which will be more effective.

- WHAT THEY DRINK IN WASHINGTON .- Among the drinks made at a popular saloon in Washing ton are: Spirituous consolation, ladies blush, hop up, "290," brandy hash, morning glory, Tippecanoe saugaree, Malta blush, Ainsette blush, constone jug, wedding night, pine apple flip, rum croak, strawberry smash. Atlantic cable, Jackson sangaree, bee fruit, Island of Cuba, railroad pagne on draught, old salty, tanzy julep, tea smash, coffee julep, nose oresine. Maine liquor

-Fire Marshal Baker's estimate of the losses gress, we were in total ignorance until so inform | by fire during the late riot in New York foots up el by the Journal man. On the contrary, we over \$400,000. Between Monday morning, the remember young Stone as a supporter of the 18th inst., and Thursday night, thirty-four fires

> -SUBSTITUTES JAILED .- When a conscript offers a substitute, which is accepted by the enroll ing officer, at Hartford, Ct., the said substitute is instantly placed in the county jail, there to be kept till wanted.

> -Miss Mary Pierce recently died at New Ha ven, leaving about \$120,000 as the result of in dustrious school teaching and judicious lavest-ment. Connecticut people of a former generation remember her as the proprietress of a young ladies' seminary at Litchfield.

-It is proposed to pass in Massachusetts a statute of limitation against the early marriage of army widows. Several who have gone off in new bonds of wedlock are perplexed by hearing that their patriot husbands "still live!"

-One business man in Chicago returned to the assessor as the profits of his business for the year 1862, the handsome sum of \$200,000, upon which he paid a tax amounting to \$10,000. The proprietors of a distillery in Buffalo have just paid a government tax of \$50,180 16.

-Gen. Gilmore is supposed to be one of the most accomplished artillerests in the army. After he had graduated at West Point, he was employed for several years in experiments upon the power of projectiles upon earth, wood and earthworks. and, it is said, took photographs every time that a shot was fired. At Fort Pulaski, he brought his skill to actual experience: bringing his guns within 600 yards, he knocked the fort to pieces, as it were a house of cards.

-The present debt of our Government stated to be a fraction under thirteen hundred million dollars. It is no doubt really much

-The Russian General Mouravieff is the author of a late atrocious edict condemning Polish ladies who wear mourning for their kindred who have fallen for Polish liberty to be flogged with rods, or pay a fine of from 23 to 100 roubles.

How the Soldiers are Induced to Endorse the Negro Policy of the Administration.

Adjutant General Thomas has published an account of his expedition down the Mississippi, organizing negro regiments, giving plantations to negro Liborers, and in similar occupations. We make an extract from this document, which a cotemporary rightly characterizes as a "shameless

"I was compelled to speak to the troops along the route-speaking one day some seven or eight times. During my tour I met with an Irish regiment, the 90th Illinois, from Chicago-men who read the Chicago Times. After talking to them have been furnished by "the Government" and a while, I proposed three cheers for the President | the agents of the Administration, and which of the United States. These were given heartily. were telegraphed under official sanction, all over Three cheers were then proposed for the settled the country. These reports, put forth under the policy of the United States with regard to the sanction of the War Department, assured the negroes. This was met with cries of 'No!' 'No! | country that Lee's army, when it recrossed the The Colonel was absent, and the Lieutenant Potomac to retreat into Virginia, was utterly Colonel was in command. I inquired what such demoralized and routed; that Lee's army was conduct meant? The Lieutenant Colonel en flying before our cavalry in inextricable confudeavored to excuse the men by saying that they sion—its baggage trains, artillery, cavalry, and had no opportunity to think over the matter I infantry all mixed up together; that Lee was replied, 'You are not telling the truth, sir! I striving with all his might to get to Richmond, know they have been discussing this question for a week past. I know the fact if y u do not 'The officer was considerably mortified. I ordered those who were opposed to the policy of the Govinstead of reaching Richmond, Lee's army ernment to step forward, and said I knew that the would be defeated and captured. I exposed regiment had seen considerable service and fought these falsehoods in my former letters, and well, but I also knew that there was but little events have now proved them to be such. discipline observed among them; that I wanted a Up to the 21st inst. a movement toward Rich distinct recognition of this doctrine-that was mond formed no part of Gen. Lee's plan. He the point with me. Several stepped forward, remained at Winchester, watching the movements They were instantly seized and sent to the guard of Gen. Meade. The latter officer, whose good

give them a week to consider what they would the Blue Ridge, between Berlin and Ashby's do. At the next station I met the Colonel of Gap, from the 18th to the 23d inst. The purpo the regiment, who begged that I would leave the ses of Gen. Lee were still undeveloped. Not matter in his hands, and he would see that the only was the rebel General still at Winchester, men were taught the duty of soldiers When I but there was reason to believe that he contemreached Memphis I was taken sick. When I plated a return across the Potomac, perhaps anafterwards got up to La disville I was shown a other campaign to Pennsylvania. The reports long article from the Chicago Times, written by of his having been reinforced from Bragg's army a Captain of the 90th Illinois, who was not on assumed at least the semblance of probability. the ground at the time of their insubordinate His pickets, up to the 22d, lined the south bank misconduct, but who saw fit to write a very in of the Potomic. from Bath to Harper's Ferry; subordinate article in reference to what he heard and Gen. Kelly's troops, between Hancock to I had said, and in which he terribly distorted the Comberlant, were having daily skirmishes with facts. He was, of course, dishonorably dismissed detachments from Lee's array Under these cirfrom the service"

This is wortny of a little consideration. trate of the nation.

Thomas demanded of the Lieutenant Colonel to as his army can hold.

forward in obedience to Gen. Thomas' call, were position was a difficult one. 4. A captain of the regiment wrote an ac for the movement toward Culpepper, and the count of what occurred to a Chicago paper, for columns were set in motion on the morning of

the Cabinet making such statements as these, we street forded the Shenandoah at a point just be

Meeting of the National Committees town. The line of the Baltimure and Ohio. shadowed.

The following sensational item appears in the Confederates. Washington dispatches to the New York Herald; either at Milwankee or Detroit, between the 17th to the marking out of a programme of their own by which the two wings of the old Democratic party will be completely united and a strong bid made for the support of the conservatives of other

## A Conspiracy.

The radical papers in this city, in conjunction with politicians, are evidently engaged in a conspiracy to destroy the reputation of the city, for the sake of siding the rebel enemy. Newspaper of Hill's and Longtreet's corps had passed columns filled with fabrications, both editorial and from correspondents, fabrications that are even destitute of the semblance of truth to New Culpepper. It was their rear guard alone—a scenes of the riot that never occurred, shouts by strong one it is true that scenes of the riot that never occurred, shouts by of Manassas Gap in order to delay Meade's army the mob that were never heard, but only imthere, and the ruse was successful. General there, and the ruse was successful. agined in radical editorial rooms—these and sim Meade's whole army was at Chester Gap on the ilar means are used to convince the world that the Southern rebellion has strong assistance in the North, and that the hopes of suppressing it the North, and that the hopes of suppressing it the North, and that the hopes of suppressing it the North, and that the hopes of suppressing it the North, and that the hopes of suppressing it the North, and that the hopes of suppressing it the North, and that the hopes of suppressing it the North, and that the hopes of suppressing it the North, and that the hopes of suppressing it the North, and that the hopes of suppressing it the North, and that the hopes of suppressing it the North, and that the hopes of suppressing it the North, and that the hopes of suppressing it the North, and that the hopes of suppressing it the North, and that the hopes of suppressing it the North, and that the hopes of suppressing it the North, and that the hopes of suppressing it the North, and that the hopes of suppressing it the North, and the North, and the North is the are very remote. Mayor Opdyke lends himself to the work of abusing and slandering the city of more the Rappuhannock rolls between the opwhich he is, unfortunately for it, the chief magistrate, and thus the radical scheme of preventing a restoration of the power of the Union goes on. done? It is not to be supposed that Gen. Meade Who can doubt that the newspapers which pub will set down quietly at Falmonth and waste the lish these miserable inventions about the riot summer in inactivity, and it will not do for him and the people of this city, such as we have to remain there or at any other point between heretofore taken occasion to expose in the Tri Washington and the Rappahannock. The whole bune, and in other papers, just now country is a desert, and every pound of food for when our arms are successful, and the prospect brightens, are actually desirous to convince the world at large that the Southern Confederacy things: He will either have to attempt to march is strong here, and that the hopes of its suppres- on Richmond overland, calculating of course to sien are illusory? No other explanation reaches | meet and fight Lee's army on the way; or else the case. But there is no truth in their slanders. the Administration will have to organize a new The Mayor disgraces himself by attempting to Peninsular campaign against the rebel capital. disgrace his city. The only allies of this rebel. Nothing would please Gen. Leeso well as to have lion in New York are his radical friends, who the former course adopted. I was the first to aswould vote for Jefferson Davis and disunion sert and demonstrate the impracticability of an sooner than for a conservative man and the Union. If the enemies of the Union in America or abroad continue to base their hopes on the aid believe that Gen Meade will willingly undertake and comfort given them by these false witnesses a fifth. By a properly organized Peninsular of the Northern people, as they evidently do in Richmond at present, they may dismiss the idea. The radical allies of the Southern secession here determined that they will not make another Penare neither many nor trustworthy. Their vera insular campaign under any circumstances, and men laugh at them. There is no truth in their message of encouragement to the enemy. The Union spirit of the North is unchanged, and their small conspiracies one after another prove maintain peace in the State. His late general orders, are to the effect that soldiers should con-

have been measurably broken in most directions from which we hear. Copious showers have recently fallen in Jefferson, Ripley, Bartholomew, crime of being Democrats. from our exchanges we are satisfied the corn crop will prove a fair average yield, notwithstanding the assertions made by croakers to the con trary.—[N. A. Ledger. Tranklin Herald.

From Washington.

LEE'S MOVEMENT FROM WINCHESTER TO CULPEP-PER-HOW BE ELUDED GEN MEADE-ENER-GETIC AND JUDICIOUS M. VEMENTS OF GENERAL MEADE-WHAT NEXTY-A PENINSULAR CAN-PAIGN OR AN OVERLAND MARCH?

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times]

WASHINGTON, July 28. The events of the last few days have strikingly illustrated the worthlessness and unreliability of the "reports from the opposing armies" which

judgment in this campaign entitles him to the I then left the regiment, telling them I would highest praise, remained on the eastern side of cumstances it would have been culpable in Gen. Meade to have advanced any further south than 1 Although it is not probable that in this reg. Ashby's Gap, since to have left either that pass, ment there were twenty men who had voted for or Spicker's Gap, with a weak guard, would have Mr. Lincoln, they all heartily cheered for the been opening a door to Washington through President of the United States, the Chief Magis- which, by the way of Aldie, Gen. Lee's army would have been sure to march Besides, the 2. When called upon to cheer for the negro distance from Berlin to Ashby's Gap is over icy of the Administration, they said "No, no." | thirty five miles, and that is a line quite as long

know the reason of this, when, that officer at- By the 21st, however, Gen. Lee became con tempting to explain the matter, he was told by vinced that Gen. Meade was too asgucious either the Adjutant General that he was a liar. This, to follow him on a wild goose chase down the it seems, considerably "mortified" the Lieutenant | Shenandoah Valley, or to more rapidly down the Colonel, at which we are not greatly astonished, east side of the Blue Ridge in an attempt to cut 3 Thomas or leved the men who were opposed off his retreat to Richmond, thereby allowing him to the "pegro policy of the Government" to step an opportunity to slip through Ashby's Gap and forward, at the same time remarking that the get in Meade's rear. He saw that Gen Meade regiment "had seen considerable service and was too good a soldier to make a false move and fought well," but as it was (so it seemed) more that Meade had compelled him to make the first important that the men should cheer for the nig | move. He made it; and history will record that ger p dicy than "fight well," those who stepped it was a move worthy of a great General, for his

which "he was of course dishonorably dismissed the 22d. The corps of Longstreet and A. P the service." If he represented the facts any Hill moved by way of Front Royal, Chester Gap, worse than Gen. Thomas himself represents and Little Washington; that of Gen. Ewell by them, possibly he deserved his fate. way of Strasburg, Thornton's Gan, and Sperry And yet, while we find an official emissary of ville. On the 23d, the corps of Hill and Longare constantly told of the unanimity of the sol- low the junction of the west branch of that diers in favor of "the negro policy of the Gov- stream, passed through Front Royal and crossed ernment." The communication of Gen. Thomas | the Blue Ridge at Chester Gap. On the same gives a clue to this boasted unanimity, "In day, Ewell's corps was passing through Thornstant seizure" and the "guard house" for the ton's Gap. By this time, however, the moveprivate, "dishonorable dismissal from the serv- ment had become known to Gen. Meade. A ice" for the officer-these are the penalties for cavalry reconnoisance, sent out from Harper's refusing to throw up the hat for the "settled ne | Ferry on the 221, proceeded nearly to Winches gro policy of the Government."-[N. A. Ledger. | ter before they encountered any signs of the enemy. There, however, they fell in with Gen. Lee's rear guard, who were still holding the of the Douglas and Breckinridge Railroad from Harper's Ferry to Hancock, was Bemocracy -- A War Policy Fore. also found to be clear of rebel troops, although a reconnoissance sent out only the day before, had

found Murtiusburg occupied by a strong body of

The facts developed by these reconnoisances The National Committees of the Douglas and southward, that the movement had been just indicated that Lee was making a movement Breckinridge Democracy are to have a meeting, commenced, but that it was being made with celerity. Gen. Mende now moved with equal and 23d of next month, to arrange a programme celerity. The Blue Ridge is long, however, and for the approaching Presidential campaign. It is has numerous passes. He did not dare to leave already agreed to bury the hatchet, and to place all of them unguarded. He was obliged to leave the Democratic party thus united upon a war one corps at Ashby's Gap, but, with the remainplatform. Copperheadism is to be denounced, der of his army, he hastened to Manassas Gap, and resolutions in favor of the integrity of the hoping to intercept Lee's army there. Even in Union to be adopted. The responsibility of the doing so he was obliged to leave Saicker's Gap recent riots in resistance to the draft is to be entirely open and unguarded, and he could not placed where it rightfully belongs. The present know certainly that this apparent southward Administration is to be ignored, and no comment movement of Lee's was not a feint, and that, whatever is to be made upon its action. The while engaging Meade's attention at Manassas negro question is also to be treated with utter si- Gap with a part of his force, he was not really The leading Democrats who will take holding the principal part of his army in reserve part in this movement are convinced that no between Winchester and Front Royal, ready to suggestion they may offer will have any weight or influence with the present Administration, and find it unguarded, and debouch on Aldie. Gen. they are agreed therefore, to confine themselves Meade could not tell but what that was Lee's intention, and therefore his murch towards Manus sas Gap was a bold and vigorous movement. The heads of his columns arrived there on the 23d. and found the Gap held by the Confederates, who parties throughout the loyal States. This move were apparently trying to march through. An ment is of great political importance. The meeting is not intended to be public, but a plan of the Confederates to Front Royal That night of operations is to be agreed upon which shall the main body of Gen Meade's army came up, settle all differences and bring together upon a the Gap was occupied by our troops in strong war platform all the Democrats of the loyal force, and one corps was sent on to hold Chester Gap. But, unhappily, these dispositions were make a few hours too late, although that was unavoidable, for the troops had marched rapidly,

and they had a long distance to come. The apparent attempt on the part of General Lee to force a passage through Manassas Gap, safe at Culpepper, with his whole army, and once

posing hosts. What is to be done now? and what will be his men and horses has to be brought to him from

-GEN. WILCOX -Much credit is due to Gen. Wilcox for his efforts to restore harmony and duct themselves everywhere as soldiers, and con--THE DROUGHT -- The drought which has pre- forced it will tend, in a great measure, to remove vailed in some sections of this State, seems to the disastisfaction created by the lawless pro

Johnson, Morgan, Lawrence, Monroe, Putnam and other counties, where the crops were suffering. From all the information we can gather cratic newspaper. We are glad that his suc-

Conspiracy Against State Rights. The Republican plot to extinguish the State sovereignties and consolidate all the political and military power of the country in the Federal Government, is the most truly alarming of the many ominous signs of the times. This plot, we have reason to believe, did not take definite shape until after the meeting of Congress last winter, al-though it was dimly fore-hadowed by vague outgivings, in the Republican journals, from the time the October State elections went against the Administration. The Times newspaper, which seems to have been well posted in the counsels of the inner circle of Republican magnates, was, at that early stage, indiscreet enough to suggest that if the opposition Governors should prove uncom-plying or refractory they should be taken care of by the Provost Marshals Similar intimations, more or less vague, or more or less explicit, were thrown out by various other Administration journals; but while the animus they disclosed could not be mistaken, what has since transpired proves that the method of subverting state sovereignty had not then been determined on. The Administration and its party had been taken too much

by surprise in their defeat in all the most important States to hit at once upon an efficient method for neutralizing the effect of the unexpected blow. Had the State governments re-mained in the hands o their friends, party discipline would have sufficed to make them subservient to the central power. The Republicans were unprepared for a contingency which disappointed their calculations; and it was not until after the assembling of Congress that the Republican leaders had sufficiently consulted with each other to determine upon the plan which was finally adopted.

Their leading measure for the annihilation of State sovereignty was at last selected with singular perspicacity. When the notorious Ben. Butler laid an attachment on the water-wheel of a fac-

tory he did not exhibit a more dextrons stroke of cunning. The plan was to legislate the State militia out of existence, by a Federal conscript act which should dispense with the agency of the State Governments in raising troops, and so prepare the way for stripping the States of their re-served rights by depriving them of all effective means of resistance. The conscription act, in its present form, was not a military, but a political measure. It would never have been adopted if the Republicans had carried the State elections. last fall. It was not passed as a means of putting down the rebellion, but as a means of extinguishing State rights. The method of raising troops through the agency of the State Governments had proved efficient and adequate, in the great and sudden strain that had been put upon it both at the beginning of the war and after the disas-ters last year in Virginia, when, in a brief space of time, it gave the Government six hundred thou sand men. The War Department had, in public documents, repeatedly boasted of the efficiency of the former method, and challenged the public admiration for the creditable results. Besides, a draft by State authority, if volunteering should prove insufficient, would divide the odium with the State Governments, and in a great measure divert it from the Federal Administration. But the tried merits and manifest advantages of the former system availed nothing against the determination of the Republicans to blot out the sovereignty of the States, and the conscription law was concocted and passed.

In pursuance of the plot to extinguish State rights, the Tribune has, ever since the passage of the conscription act, sought every occasion to denounce and argue against State sovereignty, as the Pandora's box of American politics. Other Republican journals have chanted in the same strain. But of late they are troubled with apprebensions lest the main feature of the plot should miscarry. The invasion of Pennsylvania, and the riots in some of our large cities, have created a demand for a reinvigoration of the State militia, which threatens to upset the whole conspiracy. The Tribune, a few days ago, protested against the military power of the State being permitted "to lapse into the hands of the Governor. But in what other hands than his can it be lodged without subverting the State Constitution, which makes the Governor Commander in-Chief of the militia? The Tribune divulges still more clearly this conspiracy to destroy the sovereignty of the States. After flinging out wild charges to the right and left against the Democrats, it deduces from them this most remarkable conclusion: "Now when we consider these facts, and draw from them the only deductions that they possibly admit of, an assertion that it is the intention of the State Government to get into its own hands the military power of the State is one which cannot be prudently disregarded." Thus is the idea held out that it would be something very alarming, if the military power of the State should remain where the Constitution places it, and where the Federal Constitution recognizes it as rightfully belonging. The federal constitution expects the States to preserve internal order by their own militia, and does not allow the interference of the general Government to aid in putting down disturbances. except on the application of the State Legislature or Governor. It even authorizes the State to keep, in time of war, regular troops and ships of war in ddition to their militia. It must be evi dent to the dullest apprehension that there is a deliberate plot on foot to destroy the control of the States over their militia, as the great preliminary step toward the utter extinction of State sovereignty, and of the State rights reserved by

## Avoiding the Braft.

It has been reported that Rochester and New York, and other large cities, by their constituted authorities had appropriated large sums of money with which to pay the commutation of \$300 for poor laboring men who may be drafted. The Republican papers and speakers therent became extremely patriotic, and denounced the councils of those cities as being disloyal and endeavoring to prevent the Union armies from being filled with a view to the success of the South. The indignation of these gentry knew no bounds, and language was insufficient to express their contempt and utter detestation of such proceedings. But let us look a little further into the action of another class of disloyal

In the Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday, we find the following paragraph in a special dispatch from Washington City: "The draft is ordered to day in the District of Columbia-the quota is 5,000, and takes one man in every three. The unexpected large quota creates quite a surprise Most of the clerks in the Departments have formed mutual insurance com-

panies to pay exemption." attempt to evade the object of the President, upon the part of those well paid clerks in the employ of the Government. It is disloyal to make any provision for the purpose of keeping poor men with large families depending upon their daily labor for support, out of the army, but perfectly loyal for more than two thousand clerks who have fattened upon public plunder and extravafor the purpose of keeping every one of them out of the draft.

This is a fair specimen of the manner in which a portion of the people of the North are denounced as southern spmpathizers, opposition to the Government, &c., and another portion lathered all over with praises of devotion to their country, (their country's money would be more proper.) and fidelity to the Administration.

We have ever been opposed to this \$300 ex-emption clause, believing that every able bodied man, when drafted, should either fall into the ranks or furnish a substitute. This would insure greater equality between all classes -[ Lawrence-

AN ENEMY's COURTESY .- When the Cruenders, under King Richard, of England, defeated the Saracens, the Sultan seeing his troops fly, asked what was the number of the Christians who were making all this slaughter? He was told that it was only King Richard and his men,

and that they were all afoot.
"Then," said the Suitan, God forbid that such a noble fellow as King Richard should march on foot," and sent him a beautiful charger. The messenger took it, and said: "Sir, the Sultan serds you this charger, that

you may not be on foot." The King was as cumning as his enemy, and ordered one of his squires to mount the borse in order to try him. The squire did so; but the horse was fiery, and he could not bold him in; be set off at full speed to the Sultan's pavalion. The Sultan expected he had got King Richard, and was not a little mortified to discover his mis-